

The American Citizen.

VOL. XVI.

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, OCTOBER 12, 1865.

NO. 81

Professional Cards.

S. F. ALFORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CANTON, MISS.

GENERAL Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate and the Hiring of Freedmen. I will attend with promptness and fidelity to all business entrusted to his care in Madison and the adjoining counties.
Office in the new building near the Post-office.
Aug. 20-1y.

FRANKLIN SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON, MISS.

Always to be found at his office.
One door North of the Pearce House, up stairs.
Feb. 2, 1865.

NOTICE.
DR. C. NELSON,
RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST,
CANTON, MISS.

HAS just received a fresh supply of material from his former partner, Dr. Knapp, of New Orleans, and is now prepared to operate in all branches of his profession, in the best style and on very reasonable terms.
Rooms and office, at Mrs. Rose's, one door south of the Methodist Church.
August 10-74.

DENTISTRY.
DR. F. FORBES ELLIOT,
FORMERLY of JACKSON, MS.

who has shared the fortunes of the South in her great struggle, and who takes pleasure in notifying his many patrons that he is now prepared to operate in EVERY BRANCH OF HIS PROFESSION.
Children's teeth adjusted and deformity removed.
Plate work of the latest style executed.
Operating room over Orrick & Landers' Drug Store, opposite the Daguerrean room.
Aug. 27.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING.
WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.

All work warranted. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
KELLY & MURPHY,
on the street leading to the Railroad Depot.
Sept. 12, 1865.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.,
REPAIRED BY
T. R. CLARK,

Who would respectfully state to the citizens of Madison and adjoining counties, that he is now permanently located at the drug store of Orrick & Landers, where he will take great pleasure in serving the old customers of the house, as well as all others who will favor him with their patronage. Having worked at the business in Yazoo City for seven years, previous to the war, he is satisfied that he can, and is determined that he will, give entire satisfaction. He would also state that he has the advantage of one of the finest Barbers and Fire Proof Safes in the city, in which to keep his watches. All work warranted.
T. R. CLARK.
Sept. 10.

R. Y. SEATER,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed from Sharon and settled in Canton, where he will continue the Merchant Tailoring Business.
In all its various branches. Having an experience of nearly thirty years, he feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage—a liberal share of which he solicits from the public.
Having resided and carried on business in Sharon for many years, respectfully refers to the citizens of that place and vicinity.
His shop is in the Masonic Hall building, second story, over Harty & Moorman's.
Aug. 27, 1865.

T. H. THOMPSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

I WOULD respectfully inform my old patrons, and the public generally, that, having dissolved my connection with P. P. Willson, I have established a shop of my own in one of the offices below Couch's old stand, on "Rat Row," and am prepared to make suits on the shortest possible notice. All garments cut by me warranted to fit.
HATES:
Cutting Coats.....50 cts.
" Pants.....25 "
" Vests.....25 "
WANTED.—Three journeymen Tailors, apply immediately to T. H. Thompson at this shop.
Higher wages paid than at any other shop in the city.
T. H. THOMPSON.
Sept. 14.

P. P. WILLSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

FANCY GOODS AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

We will make a suit of cloths in 15 or 24 hours, in the latest and most approved style.
Establishment East side of the Square, next door to Gen. Topper's office.
Sept. 7.

SADDLES AND HARNESS

FOR SALE and made to order. A good supply will be kept on hand and sold cheap for CASH or GOOD CLEAN WOOL.
My best endeavors will be made to suit customers.
Aug. 3-4f

15,000 FINE CHARS, just received and for sale by
T. J. RICHARDS.

25 BBL'S FINE BROWN SUGAR, just received and for sale by
T. J. RICHARDS.

15 BBL'S FINE CRUSHED SUGAR, just received and for sale by
T. J. RICHARDS.

Proclamation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., Sept. 25, '65.

By an order bearing date the 20th inst., Col. Samuel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, proposes to transfer to the civil authorities of the State the right to try all cases in which the rights of freedmen are involved, either for injuries done to their persons or property. This proposition is made however, on condition that "the judicial officers and magistrates of the Provisional Government of the State will take for their mode of procedure the laws now in force in this State, except so far as those laws make a distinction an account of color, and allow negroes the same rights and privileges as are accorded to white men before their courts," by which I understand that negroes shall be allowed to testify in cases where their interest is involved.

And believing that the late constitutional amendment which abolishes slavery, abolishes also, all laws which constituted a part of the policy of the system of slavery and declaring that the negro shall be protected in his person and property, establishes principles which, of themselves, entitle the negro to sue and be sued, and as a necessary incident to such right, that he is made competent as a witness, according to the laws of the evidence of the State.

Now, therefore, I, William L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of Mississippi, with the view of securing to our citizens the right of trial before their own officers, and under their own laws, rather than by military tribunal and military law, do hereby proclaim, and make known, that in all cases, civil or criminal, in which the rights of the negroes are involved, either for injuries done to their persons or property, or in matters of contract, the testimony of negroes may be received, subject to the common law rules of evidence, as regards competency and credibility which prevail in regard to white persons. And, I do therefore accept the proposition of Col. Samuel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of this State, and request that no Freedmen's Court shall hereafter be organized, and those already in existence be closed, and instructed to transfer the cases before them to the civil authorities; and I hereby instruct all judicial officers and magistrates to act accordingly until the Legislature shall act upon this subject.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, affixed, this the day and date above written.

W. L. SHARKEY,
Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

By the Governor: JOHN H. ECHOLS,
Secretary of State.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND
ABANDONED LANDS, OFFICE ASST.
COMMISSIONER FOR STATE OF MISS.

Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 20th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 8.]
The following extracts from Circular No. 5, current series, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and General Orders No. 10, current series, Headquarters Department of Mississippi, in reference to the same, are hereby republished for the guidance of officers of this Bureau:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND
ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, May 30, 1865.

Circular, No. 5.]
RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ASSISTANT
COMMISSIONERS.

VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local Courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedmen guaranteed by the Proclamation of the President and laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to Refugees and Freedmen being committed to this Bureau, the Assistant Commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States.

O. O. HOWARD, Maj. Gen.,
Commissioner's Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.
Approved, June 2, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF MISS.,
Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 31, '65.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.]

VII. This order (Circular No. 5, Paragraph VII., Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands) however must not be construed as to give the colored man immunities not accorded to other persons. If he is charged with the violation of any law of the State, or any ordinance of any city, for which offense the same penalty is imposed upon white persons as upon black, and if courts grant to him the same privileges as are accorded to the white man, no interference on part of the military authorities will be permitted. Several instances have recently been reported in which military officers claiming to act under the authority of the order above mentioned, have taken from the custody of the civil authorities negroes arrested for theft and other misdemeanors, even in cases where the courts were willing to concede them the same privileges as are granted to white persons. These officers have not been governed by the spirit of the order. The object of the government is not to screen this class from just punishment; not to encourage in them the idea that they can be guilty of crime and escape its penalties, but simply to secure to them rights of freedmen, holding them at the same time, subject to the same laws by which other classes are governed.

By order of Maj. Gen.
H. W. SLOCUM,
J. WARREN MILLER, Asst. Adj. Gen.
In accordance with this order, where the Judicial officers and Magistrates of the Provisional Government of this State will take for their mode of procedure the laws now in force in this State, except so far as those laws make a distinction on account of color and allow the negroes the same rights and privileges as are accorded to white men before their courts, officers of such tribunals, but give them every assistance possible in the discharge of their duties.

In cities or counties where Mayors, Judicial Officers and Magistrates will assume the duties of the administration of justice to the Freedmen, in accordance with Paragraph VII, Circular No. 5, issued from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and approved by the President, and will signify their willingness to comply with this request by a written acceptance addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for the State, no Freedmen's Courts will be established, and those that may now be in existence in such localities will be closed.

It is expected that the officers of this Bureau will heartily co-operate with the State officials in establishing law and order, and that all conflict of authority and jurisdiction will be avoided.
By order of
COL. SAM'L THOMAS,
Assistant Com'r, Freedmen's Bureau, for State of Miss.
Official: STUART ELDRIDGE,
Lieut. and A. A. Gen.

Southern Generals in the Northern Army.

At the celebration of the Fourth of July at Buenos Ayres, "The Impending Crisis" Helper gave the following as the names of Southern Generals who were in the Federal army during the late war:

Virginia—Thomas, Terrin, Cooke, Benno, Prentiss, Newton, Davidson, Stevenson, Denver, Amman, Hays, Graham.

Maryland—Ord, Cooper, Benton, Emory, French, Kenly, Mauder, Skyles, Judah, Lannan.

Delaware—Lockwood, Torbett, Thomas.

Kentucky—Canby, Anderson, Rousseau, Buell, Reynolds, Nelson, Hobson, Harrow, Oglesby, Blair, Boyle, Crittenden, McMillan, Clay, McClelland, Smith, Morris, Palmer, Pope, Burbridge, Fry, Shackelford, Gorman, Jackson, Wood, Ward, and two Bufords.

Tennessee—Two Birneys and one Crittenden.

North Carolina—Meredith and Johnson.

South Carolina—Hulbert and Fremont.

The District of Columbia—Hunter, Orme, Pleasanton, Brannon, Getty.

Missouri—Reno.

Louisiana—West.

Georgia—Meigs.

In the Navy Tennessee furnished Farragut; Louisiana, Porter; District of Columbia, Goldsboro; North Carolina, Winslow.

The Democratic State Convention of Wisconsin nominated Gen. J. C. Hobart for Governor. The following are among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize in the policy avowed by President Johnson for the restoration of the late rebellious States to their practical relations with the Federal Government, a wise and patriotic determination to preserve the equality of the several States, and to secure the future peace and unity of the country upon the basis of the Federal Constitution, and to that end, and in all other lawful measures tending to the preservation of the government and the future freedom, fraternalization and progress of the American people, we pledge him our unqualified sympathy and support.

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro suffrage in this State, and all interference by the United States with the policy of other States on that subject.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the further suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and all trials of civil offenses by military tribunals.

If a red-haired man falls in love with a girl who dislikes hair of that color, he will likely dye before he gets married.

Mississippi in 1837 and 1838.

We have before us a copy of the Clarion dated April 15th, 1837. We find in it a list of the newspapers then published in Mississippi. At that time there was but one daily paper in the State, the "Courier and Journal," at Natchez. One semi-weekly, the "Advertiser," at Grand Gulf. Three tri-weeklies, the "Courier and Journal" and "Free Trader," of Natchez, and the "Vicksburg Register" at Vicksburg. The daily and tri-weekly papers also published weekly editions.

Besides these there were the following weekly journals:

1. The "Christian Herald," at Natchez, a Methodist paper.
2. The "Liberty Advocate," of Liberty.
3. The "Port Gibson Correspondent."
4. The "Southerner," at Port Gibson.
5. The "Gallatin Democrat," at Gallatin.
6. The "Mississippiian," at Jackson.
7. The "Clinton Gazette," at Clinton.
8. The "Raymond Times," at Raymond.
9. The "Lexington Gazette," at Lexington.
10. The "Eastern Clarion," at Paulding.
11. The "Telegraph," at Rodney.
12. The "Southern Argus," at Columbus.
13. The "Columbus Democrat," same place.
14. The "Herald," at Canton.
15. The "Tusculumian," at Aberdeen.
16. The "Star," at Macon.
17. The "Chickasaw Union," at Pontotoc.
18. The "Republican," at Brandon.
19. The "Tusculumian," at Tusculum, Tallahatchie county.
20. The "Sentinel and Expositor," at Vicksburg.
21. The "Woodville Republican," at Woodville.
22. The "Grenada Bulletin," at Grenada.
23. The "Manchester Whig," at Manchester.
24. The "Mississippi Mirror," at Holly Springs.

There was also published at Natchez two monthly journals, the "Luminary," a Baptist paper, and the "Cold Water Man," a temperance paper. The whole number of offices in the State were thirty, classed as follows:

One daily, tri-weekly and weekly; two tri-weekly and weekly; one semi-weekly; twenty-four weekly, and two monthly.

Of these the city of Natchez had five, Claiborne county three, two at Port Gibson and one at Grand Gulf. Columbus had two papers and Vicksburg two. At present Natchez has but one paper, one of the number there then, "The Courier," Claiborne county that then supported three papers, has none now, while Vicksburg and Columbus have each two as in 1837.

Six of the papers published twenty-eight years ago are in existence still. They are the "Natchez Courier," the "Liberty Advocate," the "Mississippiian," the "Woodville Republican," the "Brandon Republican" and the "Clarion."

There were published in Mississippi one paper in 1799, four in 1810, and eleven in 1823.

The first number of the Clarion was issued at Paulding, Feb. 18th, 1837, by William Need and James Duncan. They were both practical printers. During the time they conducted the Clarion it was neutral in politics. In May, 1837 Duncan sold his interest to Need, who continued publisher till Nov. 27th of that year, when the office was sold to John J. McRea, who then became publisher and editor of the Clarion. Gov. McRea at that time was quite a young man and had but recently located at Paulding, then one of the most flourishing villages in the Eastern portion of the State, for the purpose of practicing his profession.

In assuming editorial charge of the Clarion, Col. McRea informs his subscribers that from that time forward it will be Democratic. He says:

"In the first establishment of the Clarion, it was conducted on neutral principles in regard to the policy of the National Administration. This arose from the particular circumstances under which it had its origin, and under which at that time it was compelled to go into operation. The proprietor was of one class of politicians, the editor, of another; hence the anomaly of neutrality was produced in the editorial of the paper, in our almost entirely Democratic community."

The salutary of the new editor concludes:

"We have now done with our introduction to the public, and as we have not become an editor with any view to ambition or honor, but for the purpose of sustaining a press among us, and offering to this section of the State, and our flourishing village, the advantages, whatever they may be, which a newspaper may confer, we rely upon those interested in its success, for a liberal and generous patronage."

In a number of the first volume of the Clarion before us dated April, 15, 1837, we find articles from the following papers: New York Spectator, National Intelligencer, New Orleans Bee, Rockingham

Register, Louisville Journal, Lynchburg Virginian, New York Commercial Advertiser, Woodville Republican, Natchez Courier, Natchez Herald, Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, the Brandon Republican, Richmond Inquirer, and the Mississippiian. Quite a controversy was going on at that time between the Brandon Republican and the Clarion in reference to the management of the Brandon Bank, which was then in full operation as one of the great moneyed institutions of the State.

The following paragraph is quoted from the Middletown (Connecticut) Sentinel of 3rd 1837.

NOTICE.—The Poor of the town of Chatham will be sold on the first Monday of April 1837, at the house of T. Penfield, Esq., at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

An Eastern editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives.

A Western editor replies by assuring his cotemporary that a good many men in that section have done the same thing by marrying one.

A Northern editor reports that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble by barely promising to marry, without going any further.

Man is continually saying to woman, Why will you not be more wise? Woman is continually saying to man, Why will you not be more loving? It is not in their will to be wise or to be loving; but, unless each is both wise and loving, there can be neither wisdom nor love.

W. MATT BROWN, the candidate for Mayor of Nashville on the conservative ticket, has been elected by a large plurality over eight competitors, and it is said that those associated with him and running for Aldermen, Councilmen, etc., have been as fortunate.

Brig. General Hugh W. Mercer, late of the Confederate army, was recently arrested at Savannah, by order of Lieut. General Grant and the Secretary of War, and sent to Fort Pulaski.

The following extract from "Lectures" relates to the ceremonies which our fellow-citizens of the Jewish faith have recently been performing. The day of atonement closed just after sundown last evening.—N. O. Times.

Also on the tenth day of this seventh month there shall be a day of atonement. It shall be a holy convocation unto you, and ye shall afflict your souls and offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord.

And ye shall do no work in that entire day; for it is a day of atonement, to make an atonement for you before the Lord your God.

For whatsoever soul it be that shall not be afflicted in that same day, he shall be cut off from among his people.

And whatsoever soul it be that doeth any work in that same day, the same soul will I destroy from among his people.

Ye shall do no manner of work; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations in all your dwellings.

It shall be unto you a Sabbath of rest, and ye shall afflict your souls: in the ninth day of the month at even, from even unto even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath.

As the flower that is crushed perfumes the hand that destroys it with its sweetest odor, so the being that is unjustly treated by society should embalm his name in the hearts of all good persons by a virtuous life, instead of harboring revenge or throwing himself away.

It is not generally considered that cold weather is the most unfortunate time for a visit from the cholera. Then the innocent house people huddle in small apartments, with closed doors and windows; disperse with isolation and changes of under clothing, have no fresh air, are miserably clad and poorly fed—just ripe for the onslaught of the infectious disease.

The Indianapolis Gazette in commenting upon a rabid negro speech of Judge Upham, of New Hampshire, insists that the Southern States be, now and forever treated and governed as conquered provinces. Kind Gazette!!

Gen. DANA INDIEN.—We are informed by the Memphis papers, that this celebrated military hero has been indicted before the Criminal Court of the United States now sitting in that city, in the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Major General Slocum arrived at his home in Syracuse, New York, on the 28th ultimo.

If you get on a horse's back on Monday before the sun is up, it is a sign that you will have a hand in the bride.

The President has pardoned J. R. Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron-works, at Richmond.

An honest heart and a hopeful disposition are the basis of permanent success.

Let our meanness be our footstool, not our cushion.